

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the non-final Office Action of January 16, 2004. Reexamination, reconsideration, and allowance of the application and all presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

Upon entry of this First Response, claims 1-17 and 19-36 are pending in this application. Claims 1-17 and 19-30 stand rejected and claims 1, 11, and 12 have been directly amended herein, and claims 31-36 are newly added. It is believed that the foregoing amendments add no new matter to the present application.

Response to §103 Rejections

In order for a claim to be properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103, the combined teachings of the prior art references must suggest all features of the claimed invention to one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., *In Re Dow Chemical*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1988), and *In re Keller*, 208 U.S.P.Q. 871, 881 (C.C.P.A. 1981). In addition, “(t)he PTO has the burden under section 103 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.” *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (Citations omitted). Furthermore, the Federal Circuit has stated that “(i)t is impermissible, however, to simply engage in hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention, using the applicant’s structure as a template and selecting elements from references to fill the gaps.” *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 987, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885 (1991).

Claim 1

Claim 1 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly unpatentable over *Kaplan*. Claim 1 reads as follows:

1. A system for securely transmitting data messages, comprising:
 - a first computer configured to transmit a data message, said data message having a header and a data portion, said first computer configured to encrypt said data portion via a first encryption technique and to encrypt said header via a second encryption technique, said first computer further configured to include information associated with said first encryption technique in said header; and
 - a second computer configured to receive said first data message and to decrypt said header, said second computer further configured to decrypt said data portion based on said information included in said header.***(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits that *Kaplan* fails to teach or suggest the features of claim 1 highlighted hereinabove.

Specifically, the Office Action states that

“[i]t is obvious that the RCC and the producer can be software run on the same computer and providing the cryptolope to the user. Therefore, the second computer would be made up of the producer and the RCC. The role of the RCC is purely administrative. The first computer would be the UPC, which is the consumer of the cryptolope.”

See Office Action at page 2.

Albeit, Applicant agrees with the Office Action conclusion that *Kaplan* “does not expressly disclose a system consisting of two computers.” See Office Action at page 3. However, even if, as suggested by the Office Action, the Publisher and the Royalty Clearing Center (RCC) are merged into a single computer, *Kaplan* still fails to teach or suggest “a second computer configured to receive said first data message and to decrypt said header, said second computer further configured to decrypt said data portion based on said information included in said header,” as claimed in claim 1.

In this regard, even if the merged computer can “carry out the functionality of the Publisher and the Royalty Clearing Center,” which the Office Action concludes is “key distribution and the

encryption of data,” there is nothing in the cited art to indicate that such a theoretical merged computer would be “configured to receive said...data message,” “decrypt said header,” and “decrypt said data...based on...said header,” as claimed in claim 1. In particular, it appears that the UPC, and not the theoretical merged computer, would decrypt the alleged “data portion.”

Accordingly, it does not appear that *Kaplan* discloses “a second computer” configured to decrypt both a “header” *and* a “data portion” of the same “data message,” as claimed in claim 1. Therefore, Applicant respectfully traverses the Office Action assertion that *Kaplan* suggests or teaches each feature of pending claim 1 and requests that the §103 rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn.

Claims 2-10 and 25-29

Claims 2-4 and 25-29 presently stand rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly unpatentable over *Kaplan*, and claims 5, 7, and 8 presently stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over *Kaplan* in view of *Xiao*. Further, claim 6 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over *Kaplan* in view of *Xiao* and in further view of *Schneier*, and claim 9 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over *Kaplan* in view of *Leppek*. Applicant submits that pending dependent claims 2-10 and 25-29 contain all features of their respective independent claim 1. Since claim 1 should be allowed, as argued hereinabove, pending dependent claims 2-10 and 25-29 should be allowed as a matter of law for at least this reason. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claim 11

Claim 11 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly unpatentable over *Kaplan*. Claim 11 reads as follows:

11. A system for transmitting messages, comprising:
means for defining a data portion of a data message;
means for encrypting said data portion via a first encryption technique;
means for defining a header of said data message, said header including information associated with said first encryption technique;
means for encrypting said header via a second encryption technique;
means for transmitting said message;
means for receiving said message at a client that is remotely located from said transmitting means;
means for decrypting said header at said client; and
means for decrypting said data portion at said client based on said information in said header associated with said first encryption technique. (Emphasis added)

Applicant asserts that *Kaplan* fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of claim 11 highlighted above for those reasons argued with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claim 11 be withdrawn.

Claim 12

Claim 12 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly unpatentable over *Kaplan*. Claim 12 reads as follows:

12. A method for transmitting messages, comprising the steps of:
defining a data portion of a first data message;
encrypting said data portion of said first data message via a first encryption technique;
defining a header of said first data message, said header of said first data message including information associated with said first encryption technique;
encrypting said header of said first data message via a second encryption technique;
transmitting said first data message subsequent to said encrypting steps;

*receiving said first data message at a client that is
remotely located from said transmitting means;
decrypting said header at said client;
decrypting said data portion at said client based on
said information in said header associated with said first
encryption technique.*

Applicant asserts that *Kaplan* fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of claim 12 highlighted above for those reasons argued with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claim 12 be withdrawn.

Claims 13-24

Claim 13 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over *Kaplan* in view of *Leppek*, and claims 14-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly unpatentable over *Kaplan*. Further, claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over *Kaplan* in view of *Xiao*, and claim 21 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over *Kaplan* in view of *Xiao* and further in view of *Schneier*. Also, claims 22-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over *Kaplan* in view of *Leppek*. Applicant submits that pending dependent claims 13-24 contain all features of their respective independent claim 12. Since claim 12 should be allowed, as argued hereinabove, pending dependent claims 13-24 should be allowed as a matter of law for at least this reason. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claim 30

Claim 30 presently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly unpatentable over *Kaplan*. Claim 30 reads as follows:

30. A method for securely communicating data messages, comprising the steps of:

receiving at a client a data packet transmitted from a server that is remotely located from said client, said data packet having a first portion encrypted via a first encryption technique and said data packet having a second portion encrypted via a second encryption technique, said second portion comprising information associated with said first encryption technique;
decrypting, at said client, said second portion to recover said information; and
decrypting, at said client, said first portion based on said information. (Emphasis added).

Applicant asserts that *Kaplan* fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of claim 30 highlighted above for those reasons argued with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of claim 30 and that the §103 rejection of claim 30 be withdrawn.

Claim 31

Claim 31 is newly added and reads as follows:

31. A system for securely transmitting data messages, comprising:
a first computer configured to transmit a data packet comprising a first and a second portion, said first portion encrypted by a first encryption technique and said second portion encrypted by a second technique, said second portion encrypting a public key for decrypting said first portion;
a second computer configured to receive said data packet and decrypt said second portion to generate a public key for decrypting said first portion, said second computer further configured to decrypt said first portion with said public key. (Emphasis added).

Applicant asserts that *Kaplan* fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of newly added claim 31 highlighted above for those reasons argued with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of claim 31 in its present form.

Claims 32 and 33

Claims 32 and 33 are newly added and Applicant submits that pending dependent claims 32 and 34 contain all features of their respective independent claim 31. Since claim 31 should be allowed, as argued hereinabove, pending dependent claims 32 and 33 should be allowed as a matter of law for at least this reason. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claim 34

Claim 34 is newly added and reads as follows:

A method for securely transmitting data messages, comprising the steps of:

transmitting a data packet comprising a first and a second portion, said first portion encrypted by a first encryption technique and said second portion encrypted by a second technique, said second portion encrypting a public key for decrypting said first portion;

receiving said data packet by a computer;

decrypting said second portion by said computer to generate a public key for decrypting said first portion; and

decrypting said first portion by said computer with said public key. (Emphasis added).

Applicant asserts that *Kaplan* fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of newly added claim 34 highlighted above for those reasons argued with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of claim 34 in its present form.

Claims 35 and 36

Claims 35 and 36 are newly added and Applicant submits that pending dependent claims 35 and 36 contain all features of their respective independent claim 34. Since claim 34 should be allowed, as argued hereinabove, pending dependent claims 35 and 36 should be allowed as a matter of law for at least this reason. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

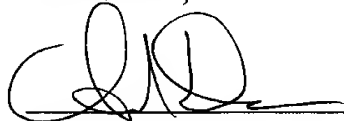
CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request that all outstanding objections and rejections be withdrawn and that this application and all presently pending claims be allowed to issue. If the Examiner has any questions or comments regarding Applicants' response, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone Applicants' undersigned counsel.

Respectfully submitted ,

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